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CHICAGO

The religion inculcated by Buddha
had certain cardinal points—the en-
couragement of the ascetic life, the
maintenance of virtue, the exhortation
to persons of all castes and both sexes
to aim at deliverance from the evils of
existence and, lastly, the attainment of
Nirvana.

But in Tibet Buddhism has been
grafted on to the earlier devil worship
of the people, and a religion has been
evolved better expressed as Lamalism,
or modified devil worship, so that in
addition to the Buddhas and Bodhisats
there have also come to be tutelary
and guardian deities of a terrifying
and malignant aspect, whose duty it is
to defend the faith and the faithful
people from external attack. These
deities are depicted in grotesque and
terrible forms in all the monasteries,
generally in violently colored fresco
paintings at the entrance. — National
Geographic Magazine.

Paste This on the Family Tool Chest.
The idea of this cabinet is to furnish
amusement to the family when they
have scratched up all the furniture and
done all the damage elsewhere they
can think of; therefore

Do not replace or put back anything
that you take out of these drawers.
Try, if possible, to select and remove
from this cabinet some article or tool
that is absolutely indispensable, leav-
ing it preferably out in the back yard.
If you have anything hanging about
your room that is of no earthly use
you might store it in one of these
drawers.

Remember that the main idea of hav-
ing this cabinet on the premises is
gradually to fill it with utterly useless
things.

And remove from it at the same time
all the useful things.
Patience! Keep at it and you are
bound to succeed.—Life.

Sawse Sawse.

Here is the old King Richard II.
way of making sausage: "Pyggs in
sawse sawse," or pigs with sage
sausage. "Take pyggs yskaldid (scald-
ed) and quarter them and seeth them
in water and salt; take them and let
them kele (cool); take parsel (parsley),
sawse (sage) and grynde it with brede
and yolkes of ayren (eggs) harde yrode
(boiled); temper it with vinegar some-
what thick, and lay the pyggs in a
vessel and seve onoward (the sauce
over them), and serve it forth." "Take
pyggs" is pretty good. Size or number
seems of no consequence.

One of the most rarely witnessed of
natural phenomena, but one that has
often been discussed at scientific meet-
ings and that always awakens wonder
when seen, is the so called "green
flash" occasionally visible at the mo-
ment of the disappearance of the sun
behind a clear horizon. The observer's
eye must be fixed upon the rim of the
sun as it disappears in order to catch
the phenomenon. One authority tells
us that he has seen the green flash,
although rarely, at the instant of the
setting of a bright star. Among the
explanations offered is one based upon
the optical principle of complementary
colors. If one looks at the sun and
then closes the eyes a green disk will
be perceived. A sensitive eye might
be similarly affected by a brilliant
star.

Theft in Ancient Wales.

In some ways which might nowadays
be called "sentimental" the laws of an-
cient Wales were in advance of those
of today. J. E. Lloyd in his "His-
tory of Wales" mentions that in some
of the codes (which were, as a rule,
very severe on theft) a remarkable
provision exempted from punishment
"the starving man who, after begging
for three days and receiving nothing,
helped himself to the food which he
needed in order to keep him alive.
That every man had the right to live
was a principle of the law, and the
sentiment of the country demanded
that every person of substance should
keep open house not only for ordinary
travelers, but also for the destitute and
the friendless."

African Grosbeaks.

The social grosbeaks of South Africa
live in large societies. They select a
tree of considerable size and literally
cover it with a grass roof, under which
their common dwelling is constructed.
The roof serves the double purpose of
keeping off the heat and the rain, and
400 or 500 pairs of birds are known to
have the same shelter. The nests in
this aerial dwelling are built in regu-
lar streets and closely resemble rows
of tenement houses.

Sure Bait.

"How did you manage to sell that
piece of goods that's all out of date to
Mrs. Hifi?"

Clerk—I told her it was a great bar-
gain, but I thought Mrs. Richcote had
had it laid aside for one of her daugh-
ters. Then she took it right off.



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RAILWAY EARNINGS. — Bradstreet's
has the following in regard to the ex-
traordinary railway earnings of the
past six months:

"In the existing lethargic state of
the stock market, little effect has ap-
parently been exercised by the almost
phenomenally favorable earnings re-
ports of so many of the country's large
railways. The figures of the Penn-
sylvania Railroad are a case in point.
All the lines, eastern and western, in
the Pennsylvania system show for the
month of June and for the six months
ending June 30 the following results,
compared with the figures for the cor-
responding periods in 1915 and 1914:

Gross, June 1916, \$37,514,060; Gross,
June 1915, \$31,609,836; Gross, June
1914, \$30,978,496.

Net after tax, June 1916, \$10,222,160;
Net after tax, June 1915, \$8,456,564;
Net after tax, June 1914, \$7,415,024.

Six months, 1916, Gross, \$210,605,
049; Six months, 1915, Gross, \$164,
779,708; Six months, 1914, Gross,
\$170,632,212.

Six months, 1916, Net after tax,
\$50,767,754; Six months, 1915, Net af-
ter tax, \$28,749,315; Six months, 1914,
Net after tax, \$26,647,225.

Similar results are displayed by the
New York Central lines, the earnings
of all the lines included in that system
for June and the first six months of
this and the two preceding years be-
ing as follows:

Gross, June 1916, \$30,436,298; Gross,
June 1915, \$25,157,492; Gross, June
1914, \$23,727,060.

Net after tax, June 1916, \$9,809,338;
Net after tax, June 1915, \$8,060,266;
Net after tax, June 1914, \$5,483,935.

Six months, 1916, Gross, \$172,520,
744; Six months, 1915, Gross, \$135,
548,138; Six months, 1914, Gross, \$133,
044,175.

Six months, 1916, Net after tax, \$53,
320,447; Six months, 1915, Net after
tax, \$30,435,152; Six months, 1914,
\$19,013,534.

These figures, however, are not iso-
lated examples of the recuperation
which has occurred in railway traffic
and revenues. The Southern Railway
system, in its report for June and the
twelve months ending June 30, ex-
hibits a total income applicable to
charges of \$24,426,031, compared with
\$16,638,828 for the preceding fiscal
year, while its surplus over fixed
charges is given as \$9,358,104, against
\$1,656,682 in 1914-15, an increase of
\$7,701,422, or more than four and one-
half times the available income of the
year before. The Northern Pacific
may also be cited to show the country-
wide nature of the improvement.
That system's gross for the twelve
months ending June 30 is given as
\$75,936,402, against \$63,171,653 the
year before, and its net for the same
period as \$51,032,338, compared with
\$21,550,081 in 1914-15."

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRAN-
DEIS of the United States Supreme
Court will not be a member of the
Joint American-Mexican Commission
to settle pending disputes between the
two countries. He declined the ap-
pointment saying:

"Upon consultation with the chief
justice I find the state of the business
of the Supreme Court at the present
time to be such that it is my duty not
to undertake this important additional
task."

CONFERENCE OF THE STATE BAR EXAM-
INERS IN DEFINING THE STANDARD OF
ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—A Conference
of the State Bar Examiners, Supreme
Court judges, law school teachers and
others interested will be held in con-
nection with the annual meeting
of the American Bar Association in
Chicago. The conference, which will
be held under the auspices of the
Legal Education Section of the Amer-
ican Bar Association, will meet in the
green room, of the Congress Hotel,
Chicago, on Tuesday, August 29, 1916,
at 3 p. m. and at 8 p. m. It will be
opened by Judge Henry Stockbridge,
of the Maryland Court of Appeals.
The discussions of the different topics
presented will be opened by Mr.
Charles L. McKeenan, of the Pennsylv-
ania Board of Bar Examiners; Pro-
fessor William R. Vance, dean of the
University of Minnesota Law School;

Judge John C. Rose, of the federal
bench, District of Maryland, and Mr.
Hollis R. Bailey, of the Bar Examiners
for Massachusetts.

The conference will deal with a
number of distinct propositions sub-
mitted, after long consideration, by a
special committee on Standard Rules
for Admission to the Bar. The full
program, including the terms of the
proposition submitted for discussion,
can be had on application to Charles
M. Hepburn, Secretary of the Section
of Legal Education, Indiana Univer-
sity Law School, Bloomington, Indi-
ana.

LEGAL ACTION ON THE FLY.—"The
automobile that hit me five minutes
ago was No. 41144 Ohio," he spluttered.
"It knocked me unconscious, but I got
the number before I went down for the
count. Put it on a piece of paper,
—41144."

"All right. What do you want?"

"What do I want? Why, I can
prove that he was exceeding the speed
limit, and I want—I want—"

"Calm down, friend. You want a
warrant for his arrest?"

"Warrant, nothing! What good
would a warrant do me? He was
going so fast, I tell you, that a war-
rant wouldn't get him now. What I
want is extradition papers!"—Mil-
waukee Evening Wisconsin.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW for
July-August, 1916, contains the fol-
lowing:

I. Recall of Judges and Judicial In-
dependence, by James M. Kerr of Los
Angeles, Cal.

II. The Lawyer Friends of Charles
Lamb, by Alvin Waggoner of Philip,
S. D.

III. Private Turnpikes and Bridges,
by Clinton J. Evans of Topeka, Kan.

IV. Bacon's Lost Rules and Deci-
sions, by Wm. A. Gardner of Farming-
ton, Mo.

V. Lawyers' Fees Historically Con-
sidered, by Wilbur F. Browder of
Russellville, Ky.

VI. The English Constitution, by
Alex. P. Humphrey of Louisville, Ky.

VII. Current Topics and Notes.

VIII. Notes of Recent Decisions.

IX. The Docket.

X. Book Reviews.

XI. Books Received.

Stupendous Surnames.

The bearers of some of the surnames
which appear in medieval documents
must have been glad of an excuse to
change them. Apparently this was
done, for the more grotesque have
either vanished or have been modified
out of recognition. Among the former
are such names as Alice Theunders-
tepdoghtre, Maziina Stabwourchman,
Frithesanecla Del Countynhouse,
Godsman Attestretesende and Thomas
Wrangwishe, which certainly have no
claimants nowadays.

Many surnames derived from trade
or service have been contracted, such
as Le Lindraper into Draper, Le Cou-
hirde into Coward, Le Chapelayn into
Chaplin and Le Gresenour (gros ve-
neur) into Grosvenor.—London Opinion.

A Queer Creature.

Queer that while the male seal is a
bull and the female a cow their young-
ster is not called a calf, but a pup.

Why "seal fisheries," too, when the
seal is not a fish?

And why should the seal's breeding
place be styled a rookery?

It looks as if this strange creature is
only a fish in common parlance while
at sea. On land (or ice) it is classed
popularly with animals or birds.—Ex-
change.

A Glimpse of Heaven.

Patefamilies—Well, Mr. Smith, I'm
pleased to see you at our humble board
for the first time. Now, is there any
particular cut you fancy?

Prospective Son-in-law—Oh, no, thank
you, I think—

Youngest Daughter of the House—
Dad, aren't you going to ask Clarie?
You know what a shindy she kicks up
if she doesn't get first pick.—London
Opinion.

The Beginning and End.

Fond Mother—It was at this point in
the entrancing landscape that my
daughter received a declaration and
accepted. Friend—And tell us the rest
of the romance. Fond Mother—Un-
fortunately that is all there was.—Mag-
gendorfer Blatter.

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Honolulu.—The reforestation of now
barren Kahoolawe island, in the Ha-
waiian group, is the proposition of the
territorial board of agriculture, the
members of which, after a visit to the
small islet heretofore designated un-
suitable for settlement, decided to be-
gin the work of planting algaroba
trees there.

It is recommended a portion of the
island swept by the strong trade winds
be fenced to prevent depredations by
sheep and wild goats. Members of the
board say the introduction of horses
on the island would assist in the dis-
tribution of seed.

It is also proposed to construct sev-
eral large reservoirs to conserve the
rainwater that falls so plentifully at
all times. Algaroba trees planted there
ten years ago have reached a substan-
tial growth.

COLORS EMPLOYED ON FARM.

Barnhart Tells How He Made the
Whole Place Yellow and White.

Reading, Pa.—Henry A. Barnhart
of Indiana told the committee of the
state board of agriculture, in session
here, of his efforts in behalf of the
artistic side of farming.

He illustrated this by citing that his
big barns and outbuildings are all
painted yellow, with white trimmings;
the farmhouse is painted white, with
yellow trimmings; the cattle have the
same yellow color, because they are
Guernseys; not a horse is used except
he is yellow and has a white mark on
his head and white feet. The shepherd
dog is yellow, with a white band
around his neck; there are yellow col-
ored chickens, yellow colored squirrels,
the place being known as the "Color
Scheme Farm of Indiana."

BORN WITH EIGHT TEETH.

Baby Also Brought Into World a Suf-
ficient Quantity of Hair.

Pittsburgh.—A baby boy born with
eight teeth and Samsonian locks has
the attention of all Undercliff. The
boy has been named Alvin Leroy King
and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy
King.

When the baby opened his mouth for
his first lusty yell the nurse was sur-
prised to see four teeth each in upper
and lower jaws. The child's head was
covered with black hair. Ever since
the King home has been an attraction
for mothers, fathers and children call-
ing to see the baby.

Protects Tame Jack Rabbit.

Bloomington, Ind.—William B. Leon-
ard has inserted a notice in the news-
papers requesting his friends and
neighbors not to harm his pet Kansas
jack rabbit. The rabbit has the run of
the Leonard farm, but is so domesti-
cated that it returns at night to sleep
in the kitchen.

Naming a Famous Dish.

If you are a gourmet you like lob-
ster. The man who made lobster a la
Newburg famous refused to have his
name go with it. He gave Delmonico
the recipe, and Del gave the delicacy
the name it bears today, while that of
the benefactor is never heard outside
of the little circle in which he lived.

Well, the creator of the dish was
Benjamin Wenburg, a New York brok-
er. He used to take his luncheons at
Delmonico's downtown place, not many
blocks from the Battery. When he told
Del how to make lobster a la Newburg
—it had no name then—Del put it on
his bill and called it lobster a la Wen-
burg.

Wenburg got angry about it and told
Delmonico if he didn't remove his
name he would feed elsewhere. The
big caterer reversed the first syllable,
and the title has been what you have
been accustomed to see ever since.—
Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Whim of a Great Actor.

Salvini, the great Italian tragedian,
made it a condition that none of his
sons should act in Italy so long as he
remained on the stage. So Gustavo was
banished to the other countries of the
continent and acted in Russia and
Austria with some success. Alexander
learned the English language and
played in this country until he died at
an early age. Tomaso is now an actor
in Italy and is said to have inherited
to a greater degree than any of his
brothers the talents of his father.

Salvini was married twice; first to
Clementine Cazzola, an eminent Italian
actress, who died, leaving him three
small children. Many years later he
married an Englishwoman named Lot-
tie Sharp, by whom he had two chil-
dren. His grandchildren have attract-
ed attention in art and other circles in
Italy.—Argonaut.

Flowers and Leaves.

Flowers are produced by the sacri-
fice of stem and leaves, which subor-
dinate their own functions to the making
of seed to carry on the species. In the
late summer time, when plants have
flowered and set their seed, the leaf
spirit seems again to assert itself and
in many instances becomes so strong
that the miracle of its self sacrifice is
revealed. One often sees roses, after
producing perfect blossoms, producing
home which push out a small bunch of
green leaves from the heart, or perhaps
the axis of the aborted stem grows
right out from the middle and bears a
small secondary rosebud. This sec-
ondary rose is generally smothered in
a calyx more like a conglomeration of
leaves than any ordinary calyx, the
calyx showing a strong tendency to
revert to the leaf form.—Edinburgh
 Scotsman.